

REMARKS

In the application claims 1, 2, 4, 6-10, and 31 remain pending. Claims 3, 5, 11-30, 32, and 33 have been canceled without prejudice.

The pending claims presently stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103 as allegedly being rendered obvious primarily by the combination of Walsh (U.S. Published Application No. 2003/0050058) and Lappetelainen (U.S. Patent No. 7,072,697). The reconsideration of the rejection of the claims is, however, respectfully requested.

The claimed invention is generally directed to a server computer driven content synchronization system, i.e., a system that functions to synchronize a set of data between two devices, namely, the server computer and a portable device. More particularly, the claimed invention is directed to a server computer driven content synchronization system that also provides for the reservation of power by the portable device to which content is to be automatically provided from the server computer for the purpose of ensuring that the content of the portable device is synchronized with the content of the server computer. To this end, the claimed invention provides for the server computer initiating the automatic content synchronization process with the portable device being maintained in a low power state until such time as the portable device is within communication range of the server computer and the server computer signals the portable device that it is intended to communicate content to the portable device.

Considering now Walsh, it is first respectfully submitted that Walsh is not directed to a system for synchronizing data between a server computer and a portable device as is claimed but is instead directed to a system in which content is provided from a server computer to a portable device on the command of the portable device and merely

for the purpose of allowing for the immediate playback by the portable device of any content so received from the server. In this regard, it has been acknowledged within the Office Action that, as concerns the downloading *of content* from the server computer to the portable device for playback within the system of Walsh, the actual downloading of the content from the server device to the portable device is initiated by a user manually interacting with the portable device. Accordingly, since the system of Walsh requires a user to manually initiate the actual downloading of content to a portable device from the server computer, it will be appreciated that the system of Walsh not only fails to be server computer driven but also fails to provide for an automatic initiation of content synchronization as is claimed.

While the Office Action has acknowledged that Walsh discloses a system in which the portable device is manually activated to initiate the actual downloading of content from the server, the Office Action has nevertheless taken the position that, based upon the Bluetooth specification and particularly the described transition of a Bluetooth device to an activation mode and synchronization with a master to form a piconet, Walsh somehow discloses the automatic initiation of content synchronization. In response it is respectfully submitted that the Bluetooth specification reveals that synchronization “to form a piconet” has no relevance to content synchronization, i.e., the management of the data of multiple devices, but is instead directed to nothing more than signal clocking and spread spectrum frequency hopping coordination:

During typical operation a physical radio channel is shared by a group of devices which are synchronized to a common clock and frequency hopping pattern. One device provides the synchronization reference and is known as the master. All other devices are known as slaves. A group of devices synchronized in this fashion forms a piconet.

(Bluetooth Specification 2.0, Architecture and Terminology Overview, Vol. 1, Part A, Page 13, Section 1.1 "Overview of Operation." Bluetooth SIG, Inc. 4 November 2004).

Accordingly, it is respectfully submitted that, since in Walsh the forming of a clock synchronized piconet has no relevance to the actual initiation of a content synchronization process, i.e., a process of managing the data of multiple devices, and since in Walsh the portable device is acknowledged to be responsible for initiating the downloading of content from the server for playback as opposed to a server initiating content synchronization as is claimed, it is respectfully submitted that the combination of Walsh and Lappetelainen cannot be said to present a *prima facie* case of obviousness and the rejection under 35 U.S.C. § 103 must be withdrawn.

Still further, while the Office Action makes reference to the Bluetooth "synchronous connection oriented" (SCO) logical transport and infers from this that members of a piconet would thus necessarily include "synchronization budget managers," it is respectfully submitted that this conclusion similarly fails to distinguish between the term "synchronization" as used in the data transmission art versus the term "synchronization" as used in the data/content management art, i.e., the art that is relevant to that which is claimed. In this regard, referring again to the Bluetooth specification, it is described that synchronous connection oriented (SCO) logical transports "...carry 64 kb/s of information synchronized with the piconet clock. Typically this information is an encoded voice stream." (Bluetooth Specification 2.0, Architecture and Terminology Overview, Volume 1, Part A, Page 45, Section 3.5.5 "Synchronous Connection Oriented". Bluetooth SIG, Inc. 4 November 2004.)¹ Thus, it will be appreciated that the

¹ "3.5.5 Synchronous connection-oriented (SCO)- The synchronous connection-oriented (SCO) logical transport is a symmetric, point-to-point channel between the master and a specific slave. The SCO logical

SCO reference within the Bluetooth specification is concerned with nothing more than data clocking and not with content synchronization let alone budgeting for content synchronization as is claimed. For at least this further reason it is respectfully submitted that the combination of Walsh and Lappetelainen cannot be said to present a *prima facie* case of obviousness and the rejection under 35 U.S.C. § 103 must be withdrawn.

In sum, it is respectfully submitted that the mere disclosure within Walsh of the use of Bluetooth cannot be said to disclose, teach, or suggest content synchronization in the manner that is expressly claimed. While Walsh may describe the use of Bluetooth as an exemplary communication protocol for his jukebox controller and the Bluetooth specification may refer to "synchronization," it is respectfully submitted that it cannot be ignored that clock synchronization and content synchronization are entirely different concepts in the art. Furthermore, it is respectfully noted that, while higher levels of the Bluetooth specification do introduce the concept of content synchronization, this is not required to be part of the discovery process and is, in fact, always initiated by the client device and not by a server computer as is claimed.²

Considering now Lappetelainen, it is respectfully submitted that Lappetelainen does not "teach a Bluetooth system" as cited to Col. 2, lines 21-25. Rather, cited to Col. 2, lines 21-25 merely refers to devices which might interfere with an RF transponder.

transport reserves slots on the physical channel and can therefore be considered as a circuit-switched connection between the master and the slave.

SCO logical transports carry 64 kb/s of information synchronized with the piconet clock. Typically this information is an encoded voice stream. Three different SCO configurations exist, offering a balance between robustness, delay and bandwidth consumption."

² "4.4 AUTOMATIC SYNCHRONIZATION FEATURE: In this feature, the IrMC Client can start the synchronization when the IrMC Server enters the RF proximity of the IrMC Client. Basically, this means that, on the Baseband level, the IrMC Client pages the IrMC Server at intervals and, when it finds that the IrMC Server is in the range, the IrMC Client can begin synchronization." (Bluetooth Profile Specifications, Part K13, Synchronization Profile, Paragraph 4.4. Bluetooth SIG Inc, 22 February 2001)

Yet further, it is respectfully submitted that, when the objectives of Lappetelainen are considered, it will be appreciated that Lappetelainen clearly teaches against using the Bluetooth activation mode and synchronization with a master to form a piconet that is relied upon in the first instance as a reason for rejecting the claims. Specifically, Lappetelainen alludes to the fact that the protocol overhead and ensuing power consumption involved in establishing a clock synchronized piconet each time a Bluetooth system device wakes works directly against the stated desire of Lappetelainen, e.g., to save battery power. (See Col. 1, lines 36+). Accordingly, for the still further reason that the teachings of Lappetelainen are in conflict with the features of the system of Walsh relied upon in the rejection of the claims in the first instance, i.e., Lappetelainen suggests that establishing a clock synchronized piconet in the manner relied upon in the rejection of the claims is undesirable, it is respectfully submitted that the combination of Walsh and Lappetelainen cannot be said to present a *prima facie* case of obviousness and the rejection under 35 U.S.C. § 103 must be withdrawn.

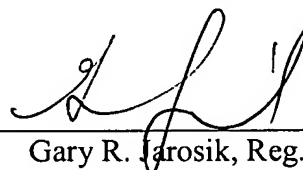
CONCLUSION

It is respectfully submitted that the application is in good and proper form for allowance. Such action of the part of the Examiner is respectfully requested.

Respectfully Submitted;

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